United Nations S/2001/859

Security Council

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Original: Arabic

Letter dated 7 September 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, I wish to transmit to you herewith a letter dated 5 September 2001 from Mr. Naji Sabri, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq, concerning the perpetration of a new crime against civilian installations by United States and British aircraft, which, on 30 August 2001, bombarded Basrah International Airport's radar apparatus used for the landing and take-off of civilian aircraft. They also bombarded Iraqi villages in Dhi Qar governorate, killing or wounding a number of civilians.

While Mr. Naji Sabri, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, stresses that the people of Iraq adheres to its legitimate right to protect its sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity against aggression, he hopes that you will make a positive response by performing the duties assigned to you under the Charter of the United Nations in order to put a halt to this unjustified aggression and ensure that it does not recur.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Mohammed A. **Al-Douri**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Annex to the letter dated 7 September 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I should like to inform you that United States and British aircraft have perpetrated a new crime against civilian installations. At 1742 hours on 30 August 2001, the attacking aircraft bombarded Basrah International Airport radar apparatus used for the landing and take-off of civilian aircraft, and this attack caused one Iraqi casualty. On the same day, United States and British aircraft also bombarded a village in Dhi Qar governorate in southern Iraq, causing the death of three Iraqi citizens and the wounding of 15 others.

These blatant acts of aggression reaffirm United States and British disdain for the Charter of the United Nations, international law and the position of the international community, both States and international organizations, as expressed in numerous declarations and statements, all of them affirming that the imposition of the two no-flight zones is a unilateral decision to use force against an independent State, i.e. that it is blatant military aggression requiring United Nations intervention to halt it and to call its perpetrators to account.

It is a cause for amazement and censure at the same time that major officials in the United States administration regard the continuation of aerial bombardment of civilian sites and the infrastructure in Iraq as a response to what they call "provocation" by Iraqi defence forces performing their legitimate duty and right to defend the homeland.

This logic is such as to move the international community to substitute the law of the jungle for international law, treaties, custom and covenants regulating international relations, including the Charter of the United Nations, which affirms respect for the sovereignty of States and their legitimate right to defend themselves, while rejecting the logic of aggression and the use of brute force in international relations.

The continuation of the current situation, where the United States and the United Kingdom are exercising brute force and perpetrating daily aggression against Iraq without any deterrent, requires you to adopt a clear and decisive position in condemning this aggression, calling for an immediate halt to it and placing full responsibility on those committing it.

Awaiting a positive reply from you, I wish to emphasize that the people of Iraq, with its extensive history and culture, with its absolute dedication to its legitimate right to protect its sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity and to resist aggression and aggressors, in expression of its free national will, and with the support which it receives from the Arab nations and the peoples of the world, will be victorious over this aggression. What we hope of you is that you will uphold the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of justice and right against brute force acting with the ultimate recklessness, irresponsibility and disregard for all the values and laws regulating relations between States and nations.

(*Signed*) Naji **Sabri**
Minister for Foreign Affairs

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Letter dated 10 September 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

The Government of the Republic of Iraq follows a firm national strategy with regard to the problem of drugs, inasmuch as it is a multidimensional, national, regional and international problem that presents a grave threat to the health, safety and well-being of all mankind and undermines development, as well as having a grave impact on the dignity and hopes of millions of human beings. As such, it constitutes a serious threat to social and economic systems and to stability. In its conviction that the combating of narcotic drugs is a joint responsibility shared by all, Iraq has participated actively at the international and regional levels to promote effective cooperation to combat narcotic drugs, and the Republic of Iraq has been concerned to ensure its active and effective presence at international gatherings relating to the combating of narcotic drugs. Iraq has acceded to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 and its Protocol of 1972, the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971 and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988. Iraq has also taken a series of national legal and legislative measures in accordance with the provisions of the relevant international conventions to which it has acceded. The Republic of Iraq has strengthened these measures by a decisive penal, social and health policy that has enhanced awareness of the hazards of narcotic drugs and reinforced penalties in order to deter any person seeking to produce, smuggle or use narcotic drugs.

This policy has succeeded in radically curbing the phenomenon of narcotic drug use and production inside Iraq and has curbed the attempts of drug-smuggling networks to use Iraq as a transit point between drug-producing and drug-consuming areas. The Iraqi authorities have recently apprehended some smugglers who tried to use the territory of the Republic of Iraq as a transit point between producer areas and demand areas (both of them being outside Iraq). This phenomenon has been made worse by the fact that there is an increasing demand for narcotic drugs in certain neighbouring countries, which has prompted smugglers to attempt to use Iraq's territory as a transit point for smuggling their toxins to those countries.

We have prefaced these observations in order to explain Iraq's efforts to curb the phenomenon of the trade in narcotic drugs at the national, regional and international levels. We draw attention here, with regret, to the letter dated 10 July 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Saudi Arabia (S/2001/689) containing allegations that, on 11 June 2001, smugglers tried to cross the Saudi frontier and

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giving these allegations a political dimension with a view to vilifying Iraq and its positions on combating narcotic drugs. At the same time, it is implied in the letter that Saudi Arabia supports Iraq's efforts in the field of combating drug-smuggling and is endeavouring bilaterally or through the machinery of the League of Arab States or the United Nations to coordinate with the Iraqi side in the combating of drug-smuggling. We wish to point out here that the Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Iraq recently approached the Ministry of the Interior of Saudi Arabia through the Council of Arab Ministers of the Interior with a view to devising a formula for coordination and cooperation between the two countries in the combating of drug-smuggling. The Saudi Arabian Ministry of the Interior has so far not responded to the Iraqi request.

Lastly, we wish to draw attention to the determination of the Government of the Republic of Iraq to enforce rigorously national and regional laws on the combating of narcotic drugs and its readiness to coordinate with neighbouring States with a view to putting an end to this bane that threatens mankind and forthcoming generations with the gravest dangers.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Mohammed A. **Al-Douri**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

United Nations S/2001/861

Security Council

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12 September 2001
English
Original: English and French

Draft resolution

The Security Council,

Reaffirming the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations,

Determined to combat by all means threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts,

Recognizing the inherent right of individual or collective self-defence in accordance with the Charter,

1. *Unequivocally condemns* in the strongest terms the horrifying terrorist attacks which took place on 11 September 2001 in New York, Washington, D.C. and Pennsylvania and *regards* such acts, like any act of international terrorism, as a threat to international peace and security;

2. *Expresses* its deepest sympathy and condolences to the victims and their families and to the people and Government of the United States of America;

3. *Calls* on all States to work together urgently to bring to justice the perpetrators, organizers and sponsors of these terrorist attacks and *stresses* that those responsible for aiding, supporting or harbouring the perpetrators, organizers and sponsors of these acts will be held accountable;

4. *Calls also* on the international community to redouble their efforts to prevent and suppress terrorist acts including by increased cooperation and full implementation of the relevant international anti-terrorist conventions and Security Council resolutions, in particular resolution 1269 (1999) of 19 October 1999;

5. *Expresses* its readiness to take all necessary steps to respond to the terrorist attacks of 11 September 2001, and to combat all forms of terrorism, in accordance with its responsibilities under the Charter of the United Nations;

6. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

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United Nations S/2001/862

Security Council

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English
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Draft resolution

The Security Council,

Recalling resolutions 1298 (2000) of 17 May 2000, 1308 (2000) of 17 July 2000, 1312 (2000) of 31 July 2000, 1320 (2000) of 15 September 2000 and 1344 (2001) of 15 March 2001, the statements of its President of 9 February 2001 (S/PRST/4) and of 15 May 2001 (S/PRST/2001/14) and all relevant previous resolutions and statements pertaining to the situation between Ethiopia and Eritrea,

Reaffirming the commitment of all Member States to the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Ethiopia and Eritrea,

Further reaffirming the need for both parties to fulfil their obligations under international law, international humanitarian law, human rights law and refugee law, and to ensure the safety of all personnel of the United Nations, the International Committee of the Red Cross and other humanitarian organizations,

Reaffirming its strong support for the Comprehensive Peace Agreement between the Government of the State of Eritrea and the Government of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, signed in Algiers on 12 December 2000 (S/2000/1183), and the preceding Agreement of Cessation of Hostilities, signed in Algiers on 18 June 2000 (hereafter referred to collectively as the Algiers Agreements),

Further reaffirming its strong support for the help in implementing the Algiers Agreements continuously provided by the Secretary-General and his Special Representative, including through their good offices, and by the Organization of African Unity (OAU),

Reaffirming its strong support for the role played by the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea (UNMEE) in the implementation of its mandate, as well as by the OAU Liaison Mission in Ethiopia-Eritrea (OLMEE),

Welcoming the progress made thus far in implementing the Algiers Agreements, including in the establishment and functioning of the Temporary Security Zone (TSZ) and the constitution of the Boundary and Claims Commissions, respectively,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 5 September 2001 (S/2001/843),

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1. *Decides* to extend the mandate of UNMEE at the troop and military observer levels authorized by its resolution 1320 (2000) until 15 March 2002;

2. *Calls on* the parties to cooperate fully and expeditiously with UNMEE in the implementation of its mandate and to abide scrupulously by the letter and spirit of their agreements, including regarding cooperation with the Boundary Commission and facilitation of its work;

3. *Emphasizes* that the Algiers Agreements link the termination of UNMEE with the completion of the work of the Boundary Commission related to delimitation and demarcation of the Ethiopia-Eritrea border;

4. *Further emphasizes* that the Temporary Security Zone (TSZ) must be completely demilitarized;

5. *Calls on* the parties to urgently resolve the outstanding issues in accordance with the Algiers Agreements and fulfil the following obligations:

(a) The parties must provide freedom of movement and access for UNMEE personnel and its supplies as required for the performance of UNMEE's duties; Eritrea must without restrictions allow UNMEE to monitor the 15 km area north of the TSZ and Ethiopia must avoid creating restrictions on the freedom of movement of UNMEE in the 15 km area south of the TSZ;

(b) The parties must facilitate the establishment of a secure and practicable air corridor between Addis Ababa and Asmara, which does not require a detour through other countries, by accepting the proposal made in this regard by the Special Representative of the Secretary General;

(c) Eritrea must provide UNMEE with information on the local militia and police inside the TSZ, including their weapons, necessary for the mission to verify that the functions and configuration of the militia and police do not exceed that which prevailed before the outbreak of the conflict;

(d) Ethiopia must provide UNMEE with full information and maps concerning all minefields so as to facilitate the work of the Mine Action Coordination Centre with a view, inter alia, to allow internally displaced persons to return safely to homes within the TSZ;

(e) Eritrea must, without further delay, conclude the Status of Forces Agreement with the Secretary-General;

(f) The parties must, unconditionally and without further delay, and in accordance with the 1949 Geneva Conventions, release and return the remaining prisoners of war and detainees under the auspices of the International Committee of the Red Cross;

(g) The parties must fulfil their financial responsibilities regarding the Boundary Commission;

6. *Further calls on* the parties, where relevant in cooperation with UNMEE, to explore and pursue a range of confidence-building measures, including the following:

(a) Affording humane treatment to each other's nationals and persons of each other's national origin and allowing each other's nationals to remain, without discrimination, in locations where they have decided to settle;

(b) Assisting relevant initiatives and contacts between organizations and groups, including those of the civil society, in the two countries;

(c) Exercising restraint in public statements;

7. *Encourages* all States and international organizations to support the peace process, including through:

(a) Contributions to the voluntary Trust Fund to Support the Peace Process in Ethiopia and Eritrea to facilitate Quick-Impact Projects for emergency reconstruction and confidence-building measures;

(b) Contributions to the voluntary Trust Fund for the Delimitation and Demarcation of the border between Ethiopia and Eritrea;

(c) Contributions to the United Nations Country Teams' Consolidated Appeals for Humanitarian Assistance to Eritrea and Ethiopia;

(d) Assistance to facilitate sustainable reintegration of demobilized soldiers, internally displaced persons and refugees;

(e) Assistance in the longer term tasks of reconstruction and development, and the economic and social recovery of Ethiopia and Eritrea;

(f) Exercising the highest degree of responsibility in discouraging arms flows to the region;

8. *Urges* the parties to ensure that efforts are redirected from weapons procurement and other military activities towards the reconstruction and development of their economies and encourages both countries to continue and enhance the efforts to improve their relations in order to promote regional peace and security;

9. *Expresses* its intention to continue to monitor closely progress by the parties in implementing the provisions of the Algiers Agreements and the requirements of this resolution, and to consider a mission to the two countries before agreeing to a further mandate renewal in order to monitor progress and discuss possible further steps towards reconciliation;

10. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.